

THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

CORTEZ DAUNDRE JONES,

Plaintiff,

v.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C23-1148-JCC

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

Pro se Plaintiff, Cortez Daundre Jones, filed a complaint against the General Administration Services alleging “290 stolen property from GSA offices not willing to pay me or give me my property (discrimination)” and seeking \$20 trillion in damages. (Dkt. No. 1-1.)

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e), the Court must dismiss IFP complaints if “at any time” it is determined the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2); *see also id.* § 1915A(b)(1); *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (Section 1915(e) applies to all IFP proceedings, not just those filed by prisoners).

The Court has reviewed Plaintiff’s complaint and DISMISSES it for two reasons. First, Plaintiff indicates the basis for this Court’s jurisdiction as both diversity and federal question, but fails to identify the parties’ citizenship or list any specific federal laws that are at issue in this case. Second, the complaint includes no factual allegations, other than a few overly vague handwritten statements (“290 stolen property from GSA offices not willing to pay me or give me

1 my property (discrimination)"). (Dkt. No. 1-1.) These allegations do not set forth sufficient
2 factual matter to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S.
3 662, 664 (2009). Labels and conclusions, lacking factual enhancement are insufficient. *Id.* The
4 factual allegations must be "enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." *Bell*
5 *Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

6 For the foregoing reasons, the complaint is DISMISSED without prejudice.

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8 DATED this 1st day of September 2023.

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12 John C. Coughenour
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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